

Statistics Weekly

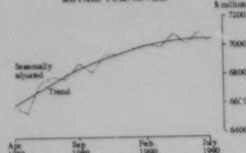
Thursday, 20 September 1990

The week in statistics ...

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IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

RETAIL TURNOVER



Retail trade — who is feeling the pinch?

Australian retail turnover is showing no signs of recovery and in fact has weakened further, with trend estimates averaging an increase of just 0.1 per cent per month over the 3 months ending July 1990. This compares with a monthly average increase over the 6 months to July of 0.2 per cent and 0.6 per cent average over the previous 6 months.

The monthly seasonally adjusted series shows a fall of 1.2 per cent in July, after recording an increase of 1.1 per cent in June and a fall of 1.0 per cent in May.

Interestingly, the two largest industries covered by the survey (grocers and hotels) are showing moderate growth trends at a time when the overall retail trade series is showing very weak growth. Who then is feeling the pinch?

The answer, in short, is everyone else. There are no other industries showing growth that could be described as any better than weak. Only one industry (furniture) is showing any sign of improvement.

An examination of annual growth rates (July 1990 over July 1989) provides further insight to the experiences of different industries. For instance, butchers, other food stores and pharmacies have grown relatively strongly over the past year and have only recently started to slow down. However, the major industry of department stores has consistently displayed weak growth over this period, and clothing stores have been in decline for most of the past year.

Most of the other industries have undergone a gradual slowing in the rate of growth since the middle of last year.

The State picture shows that Victoria has been hardest hit with retail trade actually in decline. Only Western Australia with relatively strong growth and the ACT with moderate growth depart from the overall current Australian picture of weak growth.

RETAIL TURNOVER

	Original value in July 1990 \$ million	Percentage change in trend estimates	
		Average monthly increase for 3 months to July 1990	July 1990 over July 1989
Grocers etc.	1,914	0.8	7.7
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	890	0.8	4.0
Department and general stores	701	0.2	2.4
Clothing and fabrics stores	503	0.1	0.6
All retailers	6,687	0.1	4.5

Household spending patterns defined

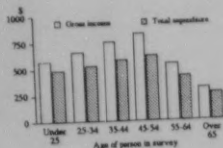
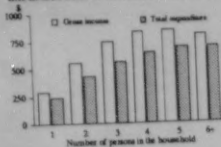
Older Australians living mainly on superannuation income spend on average 64 per cent more per week than those living mainly on age or similar pensions.

This is one of the more striking findings among the wealth of detailed information in the latest ABS survey of household expenditure patterns conducted in the 1988-89 financial year. Results of the survey giving spending patterns of different household types were released last week.

They show that average weekly spending by all Australian households was \$502.71, with marked variations according to the number of people in a household, their ages and source of income.

For example, households relying principally on superannuation as their income source spent an average of \$356.86, while those relying principally on age and related pensions spent \$217.08. Superannuants also spent proportionately more than pensioners on medical care, recreation and miscellaneous commodities.

AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1988-89



1988-89 AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE PATTERNS
Selected household types

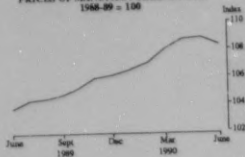
Expenditure items	Principal source of household income	
	Superannuation	Age/invalid wife's pension
	%	%
Current housing costs (includes rent, rates, repairs, insurance and interest payments)	13.6	13.1
Fuel and power	3.1	4.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	18.6	24.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.6	4.3
Clothing and footwear	6.2	5.8
Household furnishings and equipment	7.4	7.5
Household services and operation	5.2	6.7
Medical care and health expenses	8.3	4.7
Transport	12.9	12.8
Recreation	12.8	10.4
Personal care and miscellaneous commodities and services	7.3	6.1
	100.0	100.0
Total commodity and service expenditure	\$356.86	\$217.08

The survey also confirmed that housing costs formed a significantly higher proportion of family budgets, at 14.3 per cent, than they did when the previous survey was taken in 1984, when they accounted for 12.8 per cent.

The wide range of data from the survey includes spending patterns by type of household, population group and region as well as identifying variables such as those mentioned above.

For further information, order the publication 1988-89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, Household Characteristics (6531.0), or contact Allan Etheridge on (06) 252 7031.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS
1988-89 = 100



First fall for four years in prices of manufactured goods

Prices of manufactured goods fell by 0.5 per cent in June 1990, the first monthly decrease since April 1986.

The main contribution to the fall was lower prices for refined petroleum products, reflecting lower world crude oil prices. (The recent increases in prices have yet to be reflected in the index.)

The fall in June resulted in an annual rate of increase of 4.4 per cent, the lowest annual rate since August 1986.

There was considerable variation in the rate of price change between the various sectors of manufacturing, as illustrated in the table below.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, JUNE 1990
Percentage change

Manufacturing sector	From previous month	From corresponding month of previous year
Food and beverages	-0.1	4.6
Clothing and footwear	-0.1	6.0
Chemical products	0.1	4.4
Petroleum products	-7.9	2.0
Basic metal products	-1.4	2.2
Fabricated metal products	0.4	8.0
Transport equipment	0.3	5.6
Other industrial machinery	0.1	3.0
Total manufacturing	-0.5	4.4

For further information, order the publication *Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6412.0), or contact Peter Cordy on (06) 252 5541.

Housing activity rises

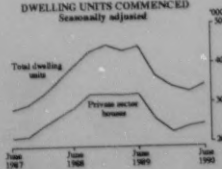
Total dwelling unit commencements rose in the June quarter 1990 but remain significantly lower than activity in 1989. The number of private sector house starts rose for the second consecutive quarter.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the total number of dwellings commenced in the June quarter increased by 1,800 (5.5%) from the March quarter 1990. This followed falls of 7.8 per cent and 3.5 per cent for the previous two quarters.

The increase was a result of a 19.1 per cent increase in private sector 'other residential buildings' in the June quarter 1990 while private sector house commencements rose 2.5 per cent.

Continued...

DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED
Seasonally adjusted



In original terms, the total number of dwelling units commenced in the June quarter 1990 increased by 9.5 per cent from the March quarter 1990. All states except Western Australia recorded increases, notably New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and Northern Territory.

DWELLING UNIT COMMENCEMENTS
June Quarter 1990

	Private sector houses		Total dwelling units	
	Number	Percentage change on previous quarter	Number	Percentage change on previous quarter
Original	24,060	8.0	33,590	9.5
Seasonally adjusted	24,550	2.5	34,540	5.5

For further information, order the publication *Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary (8750.0)*, or contact Paul Seville on (06) 252 6067.

Housing finance slows again

For the second month running, housing finance has declined with July 1990 figures down marginally on those for June 1990.

Seasonally adjusted, total commitments for July 1990 were \$1,563.2 million, down 1.1 per cent on June 1990 but still 7.8 per cent more than in July 1989, when the housing finance market began to bottom out after the sharp decline of the first half of that year.

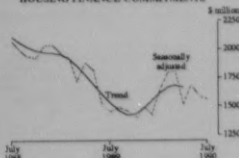
As the table below shows, the only relatively significant change was the fall in commitments for the purchase of newly erected dwellings, down 9.3 per cent; commitments for construction of dwellings rose by 1.8 per cent and commitments for the purchase of established dwellings fell by 1.1 per cent.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, JULY 1990
Seasonally adjusted

Purpose of commitment	\$ million	Percentage change from	
		Previous month	Corresponding month of previous year
Construction of dwellings	276.0	1.8	-0.2
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	92.1	-9.3	25.8
Purchase of established dwellings	1,195.1	-1.1	8.6
Total	1,563.2	-1.1	7.8

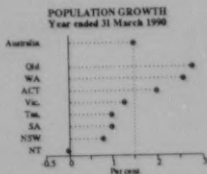
For further information, order the publication *Housing Finance For Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0)*, or contact Derek Pike on (06) 252 7129.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Australia's population tops 17 million

Australia's population is estimated to have passed the 17 million level in the month of February 1990. The estimated resident population at 31 March 1990 is 17,026,800 an increase of 69,700 since 31 December 1989.



The national growth rate over the twelve months ended 31 March 1990 was 1.5 per cent compared with a growth rate of 1.8 per cent for the previous twelve months. This decline is due to a continuing fall in net overseas migration from the record peak of 171,700 in 1988 to 133,500 in 1989. Natural increase has remained stable at around 126,000 for the last few years.

Permanent settler arrivals in the March quarter 1990 (28,700) were 18 per cent fewer than in the March quarter 1989 (35,000). Of this decrease, 59 per cent was attributable to the large decline in settler arrivals of persons born in New Zealand (down from 6,500 in the March quarter 1989 to 2,800 in the March quarter 1990).

The States with the highest growth rates over the last twelve months were Queensland (2.8%), Western Australia (2.6%) and the Australian Capital Territory (2.0%). The remaining States had growth rates lower than the national average while the Northern Territory's population remained virtually static.

ESTIMATED POPULATION As at 31 March 1990

State/Territory	Population '000
New South Wales	5,812.5
Victoria	4,366.0
Queensland	2,891.6
Western Australia	1,625.8
South Australia	1,436.3
Tasmania	454.8
Australian Capital Territory	283.3
Northern Territory	156.5
Australia	17,026.8

The recent record interstate migration gains to Queensland and the corresponding record losses from New South Wales appear to be easing. During the March quarter 1990 it is estimated that Queensland had a net gain of 10,800 (down 28% from 14,900 for the corresponding quarter last year) while New South Wales experienced a net loss of 9,200 (down 21% from 11,700 for the March quarter last year).

For further information, order the publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0), or contact Glen Heyen on (06) 252 6027.

Origins of the Australian population explored

The 1986 Census of Population and Housing revealed that one in five people in Australia perceived their ancestry as 'Australian'. Ninety-nine per cent of these people were born in Australia and 85 per cent had parents who were both born in Australia.

Ancestry

The 1986 Census defined 'ancestry' as the ethnic or national group from which a person was descended.

People generally responded with their father's ancestry first and gave their mother's ancestry as a second response. Persons with a father born in Australia were more likely to state Australian ancestry as a first response than those with an Australian-born mother and an overseas-born father. About 77 per cent of people with an overseas-born father stated the same ancestry as their father.

When data on language spoken at home, also collected in the 1986 Census, is compared with the ancestry findings, it shows that for most groups, the number of people speaking a particular non-English language at home is less than the number stating they were of that ancestry.

Italians were the largest group with non-English speaking ancestry. More people stated they had German ancestry than Greek, these two ancestries being the second and third highest ranking non-English speaking ancestries.

Children were more likely to have Australian ancestry reported when their parents were of different ancestries than when they were of the same single non-Australian ancestry. This suggests that Australian ancestry is seen as a single neutral group with which people of mixed origins can identify.

The publication, *Census 86: Data Quality — Ancestry* (2603.0), has been released. It assesses the quality of ancestry data by examining the level and significance of factors affecting the data.

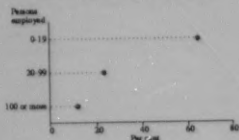
A series of workshops for users of ancestry data have been planned for October 1990. They will be led by Dr Siew-Ean Khoo and conducted in:

- ☐ Canberra on 12 October 1990,
- ☐ Sydney on 19 October 1990, and
- ☐ Melbourne on 26 October 1990.

Attendance forms and details may be obtained by contacting Mary Hine on (06) 252 5859.

For further information, order the publication *Census 86: Data Quality — Ancestry* (2603.0), or contact John Paice on (06) 252 5938.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS INDUSTRY 1987-88
Share of total turnover by enterprise size



REAL ESTATE AGENTS ENTERPRISES
1987-88

Persons employed	Number of enterprises
0-19	5,454
20-99	271
100 or more	16
Total	5,741

Homing in on real estate agents

Over 5,700 enterprises in the real estate agents industry employed more than 42,000 people and generated turnover of \$2,201 million in 1987-88.

Profit before income tax was \$298 million or about 13 per cent of the industry's gross income.

Statistics now available from a new ABS survey of the real estate agents industry in that year also show that:

- ☐ 80 per cent of the 42,000 people working in the industry were employees and a further 14 per cent worked solely on commission;
- ☐ females comprised about 44 per cent of the staff working in the industry;
- ☐ 13 per cent of the people working in the industry worked part-time — 6 per cent of males and 23 per cent of females were part-time staff;
- ☐ the average turnover per person in the industry was about \$51,000;
- ☐ industry turnover comprised commissions and fees from:
 - sales of property, \$1,610 million (73% of turnover)
 - property management, \$390 million (18%)
 - property valuations, \$117 million (5%)
 - other income, \$83 million (4%).

DISTRIBUTION OF TURNOVER: REAL ESTATE AGENTS INDUSTRY, 1987-88
Per cent

	Companies	Sole proprietorships, partnerships	Trusts
Turnover	100	100	100
From which is paid —			
Staff expenses	50	40	47
Occupancy expenses	5	5	4
Vehicles and equipment expenses	5	6	5
Other operating expenses	26	24	26
Leasing —			
Net operating surplus	14	25	18

The survey results are found in the publication *Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia* (8663.0). More detailed statistics will be released later this year. To be advised when this information becomes available contact Peter White on (06) 252 5633.

New keyword index for ASCO users

The ABS last week published another essential index for specialists working with the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO).

The *Keyword Index of Unit Group Tasks*, by matching alphabetically arranged keywords with all relevant ASCO occupational groups, will assist with:

- identification of occupations requiring the performance of a particular task (e.g. analysing, advising, fabricating), and;
- coding occupation descriptions to the unit group level of ASCO, by overcoming problems with vague or missing occupation titles.

The ASCO system is being introduced progressively into ABS collections. Its use is increasing rapidly in private sector human resource management as well as for official government purposes.

For further information, order the publication *ASCO Keyword Index of Unit Group Tasks* (1228.0), or telephone the ASCO Hotline on (06) 252 5757.

This week in brief ...

Extracts from this week's releases.

□ Wine sales

Seasonally adjusted total wine sales decreased by 7.9 per cent in July 1990 to 23.2 million litres.

Source: *Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers, July 1990* (8504.0).

□ Public unit trusts

For the June quarter 1990 total assets of public unit trusts increased by \$51.9 million to reach \$27,654.5 million. This is the smallest growth for a quarter in public unit trust assets since the September quarter 1988.

Source: *Public Unit Trusts, Australia, June Quarter 1990* (5645.0).

□ Overseas arrivals and departures

The number of short-term overseas visitor arrivals for June 1990 was 157,300, 10 per cent more than in June 1989 (142,700).

The number of Australian residents departing for short-term overseas numbered 209,800 in June 1990. This was 6 per cent more than in June 1989 (197,800).

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, June 1990* (3401.0).

□ Award pay

Over the 12 months to July 1990, the weekly award rates of pay indexes rose by 6.0 per cent for full-time adult males and 6.3 per cent for full-time adult females.

Source: *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia, July 1990* (6312.0).

Inquiries

The ABS supplies a wide range of statistical information:

- through its bookshops
- by mail order (including subscription)
- by facsimile
- electronically.

To order any of the publications that appear in *Statistics Weekly* or to inquire about the statistics and services available from the ABS, contact Information Services at any of the offices listed below. An Information Consultancy Service in each office provides assistance of a more extensive or complex nature.

ABS Central Office

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BELCONNEN ACT 2616
- ☎ (06) 252 6627
FAX (06) 253 1404

ABS State Offices

- ☎ NSW (02) 268 4611
Vic. (03) 615 7000
Qld (07) 222 6351
WA (09) 323 5140
SA (08) 237 7100
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Any suggestions for improvement to this publication should be addressed to:

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Statistics Weekly
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All the week's releases: 12 to 18 September

General

- Statistics Weekly, 13 September 1990 (1318.0; \$3.50)
- Brisbane City Statistical Summary, 1990 (1313.3; \$8.00)
- Summary of Statistics, NT, June Qtr 1990 (1305.7; \$8.00)
- Territory Business Indicators, NT, September 1990 (1307.7; \$3.00)

Census of Population and Housing

- Census 86 — Population Growth and Distribution in Australia, (2504.0; \$12.50) — *new issue*

Demography

- Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Aust., June 1990 (3401.0; \$5.00)

Social statistics

- Aboriginal People in the Northern Territory, (4107.7; \$19.50) — *new issue*

National accounts, finance and foreign trade

- Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Aust., July 1990 (5609.0; \$8.00)
- Public Unit Trusts, Aust., June Qtr 1990 (5645.0; \$8.00)
- State Authorities Finance, SA, 1988-89 (5501.4; \$7.50)

Labour statistics and prices

- Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Aust., July 1990 (6312.0; \$8.50)
- Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Aust., June 1990 (6412.0; \$6.00)

Secondary industry and distribution

- Production of Paper, Plastics, Paints, Industrial Chemicals and Detergents, Aust., June 1990 (8362.0; \$5.50)
- Retail Trade, Aust., July 1990 (8501.0; \$8.50)
- Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers, July 1990 (8504.0; \$5.00)
- Real Estate Agents Industry, Aust., 1987-88 (8663.0; \$8.00) — *new issue*
- Pest Control Services Industry, Aust., 1987-88 (8671.0; \$8.00) — *new issue*
- Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit Commencements, June Qtr 1990, Preliminary (8750.0; \$5.00)
- Building Approvals, Qld, July 1990 (8731.3; \$8.50)
- Tourist Accommodation, Perth Statistical Division, June Qtr 1990, Preliminary (8636.5; \$3.50)
- Estimated Stocks of Dwellings in Census Collection Districts and Statistical Local Areas, WA, June 1990 (8705.5; \$16.50)
- Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, SA, June 1990, Preliminary (8740.4; \$3.30)
- Building Approvals, Tas., July 1990 (8731.6; \$8.50)

Transport

- Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties, Tas., June Qtr 1990 (9405.6; \$5.00)

Calendar of key releases

Expected releases over the fortnight to 2 October 1990

September

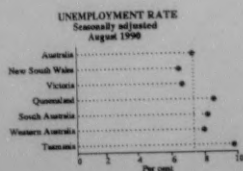
- 21** Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia, May 1990 (6302.0 \$8.50)
- 24** Australian National Accounts: Gross Product, Employment and Hours Worked, June Quarter 1990 (5222.0; \$8.00)
- 25** Export Price Index, Australia, July 1990 (6405.0; \$5.00)
- 26** Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Eight Capital Cities, July 1990 (6407.0; \$9.00)
Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra, July 1990 (6408.0; \$3.75)
Production Statistics, Australia, Preliminary, August 1990 (8301.0; \$5.00)
- 27** Balance of Payments, Australia, August 1990 (5301.0; \$12.00)
Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia, August 1990 (6354.0; \$10.00)
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia, July 1990 (6411.0; \$8.50)
Import Price Index, Australia, June Quarter 1990 (6414.0; \$5.00)
Building Approvals, Australia, August 1990 (8731.0; \$8.50)
Registrations of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, August 1990, Preliminary (9301.0; \$4.00)
- 28** Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia, July 1990 (6412.0; \$6.00)

The latest ...

Changes to key State indicators — consolidated to
18 September 1990

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
— Percentage change from same period previous year —									
New capital expenditure (March qtr 90)*	10.1	-13.5	5.6	17.7	-5.3	-35.2	n.a.	n.a.	-2.4
Retail turnover (July 90) (trend estimate)	6.1	0.7	5.2	5.6	6.5	7.6	n.a.	10.4	4.5
New motor vehicle registrations (July 90)†	11.8	-9.2	20.8	32.3	-13.0	3.6	40.7	19.3	5.4
Number of dwelling unit approvals (July 90)	-3.8	-24.6	7.5	-9.2	-1.9	1.5	-28.9	7.4	-9.6
Value of total building work done (March qtr 90)	6.7	7.9	1.1	12.9	5.1	-4.0	30.9	-4.0	5.9
Employed persons (August 90)*	0.8	1.1	3.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	-2.7	1.3	1.2
Capital city consumer price index (June qtr 90)	8.1	7.8	6.6	6.7	8.6	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.7
Average weekly earnings (full-time adult ordinary time) (May 90)	7.0	7.9	5.6	6.6	4.4	6.0	6.0	5.6	6.7
Population (March 90)	0.8	1.3	2.8	1.0	2.6	1.0	-0.1	2.0	1.5
Room nights in licensed hotels and motels, etc (March qtr 90)	3.7	1.1	3.8	6.9	-1.3	2.3	-1.2	-7.0	2.6

* Seasonally adjusted except for NT and ACT. † Seasonally adjusted except for Tas., NT and ACT.



Key national indicators - consolidated to 18 September 1990

		Period	Latest figure available		Percentage change (a) on	
			Original	Seasonally adjusted	Previous period	Corresponding period last year
National production						
Gross domestic product — current prices	\$m	June qtr 90	91,183	93,879	0.4	5.6
— 1984-85 prices			62,511	64,562	-0.9	1.0
Industrial activity						
New capital expenditure — current prices	\$m	June qtr 90	6,990	6,657	-5.3	-9.3
— 1984-85 prices			5,288	5,030	-4.6	-12.7
Expected new capital expenditure	"	Six months to Dec. 90	14,807	n.a.	n.a.	-1.6
Retail turnover — current prices	"	July 90	6,687	7,004	-1.2	3.2
— 1984-85 prices	"	June qtr 90	14,300	14,796	-0.3	1.4
New motor vehicle registrations	no.	July 90	55,954	54,999	11.8	5.4
Dwelling unit approvals	"	July 90	10,859	10,452	-5.0	-13.7
Value of all building work done	\$m	July 90	1,660	1,723	-14.5	-22.3
Value of total building work done — current prices	"	Mar. qtr 90	6,922	7,562	-2.0	5.8
— 1984-85 prices	"	Mar. qtr 90	4,429	4,839	-3.0	-2.3
Manufacturers' sales	"	June qtr 90	35,329	35,201		2.3
Expected manufacturers' sales	"	Six months to Dec. 90	75,399	n.a.	n.a.	4.6
Labour						
Employed persons	'000	August 90	7,825.2	7,893.3	-0.5	1.2
Unemployment rate †	%	"	7.0	7.3	0.4	1.3
Participation rate †	"	"	63.3	64.0	-0.2	0.6
Job vacancies	'000	Feb. 90	60.9	56.1	-15.0	-15.9
Average weekly overtime per employee	hours	"	1.4	1.4	-8.7	-3.5
Prices, profits and wages						
Consumer price index 1980-81 = 100.0		June qtr 90	207.4	n.a.	1.6	7.7
Price index of materials used in manufacturing industries 1984-85 = 100.0		June 90	116.6	n.a.	-1.9	-2.8
Price index of articles produced by manufacturing industry 1988-89 = 100.0		June 90	108.3	n.a.	-0.5	4.4
Company profits before income tax	\$m	June qtr 90	3,356	3,634	-10.9	-25.3
Average weekly earnings (Full-time adults; ordinary time)	\$	May 90	534.50	n.a.	1.9	6.7
Interest rates (b) (monthly average)						
90-day bank bills †	% per annum	July 90	14.70	n.a.	-0.4	-3.4
10-year Treasury bonds †	"	"	13.15	n.a.	-0.3	-0.2
Balance of payments						
Exports of merchandise	\$m	July 90	4,124	4,343	14.4	10.0
Imports of merchandise	"	"	4,424	4,180	-9.8	2.7
Balance on merchandise trade (c)	"	"	-300	163	n.a.	n.a.
Balance of goods and services (c)	"	"	-735	-175	39.4	74.6
Balance on current account (c)	"	"	-1,730	-1,232	21.0	28.5
Terms of trade (d)	1984-85 = 100.0	June qtr 90	n.a.	104.9	1.7	-4.3
Foreign investment						
Net foreign debt	\$m	30 June 90	124,528	n.a.	-0.3	13.3
Net foreign liabilities	"	"	161,820	n.a.	0.2	11.4
Exchange rates (monthly average)						
\$US	per \$A	July 90	0.7926	n.a.	-1.9	4.5
Trade weighted index	May 1970 = 100.0	"	61.1	n.a.	0.0	4.3
Other indicators						
Population (resident at end of qtr)	million	Mar. 90	17.0	n.a.	0.4	1.5
Overseas visitors	'000	June 90	157	201	5.6	11.0

(a) Based on seasonally adjusted figures where available. (b) Source: Reserve Bank of Australia. (c) For percentage changes, a minus sign indicates an increase in the deficit; no sign means a decrease in the deficit or an increase in the surplus. (d) The ratio of the price of goods and services for exports to that for imports.

NOTES: † = change is shown in terms of percentage points. n.a. = not available.
Figures have been taken from a variety of ABS publications. Copies may be obtained from Information Services (see page 10).
Some of the figures shown are preliminary, some final, and some are revisions of previously published figures. Users should check the latest relevant publication or with the ABS Information Services if the status of the statistic is important.

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